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wherein X is halo or dialkylamino; W is OH or COY,  
wherein Y is halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aryloxy  
substituted by an electron-withdrawing group,

alkanoyloxy, or aroyloxy; m is an integer from 0 to 2,

- 5 n is an integer from 0 to 2, inclusive; and  
Z is a divalent aryl, cycloalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, or  
alkynyl group. The derivatized carboxylic acid  
substituent, -COY, reacts with a hydroxyl, CO<sub>2</sub>H, amino,  
mercapto, or enolizable carbonyl substituent on the  
10 active ingredient, forming an ester, carboxylic acid  
anhydride, amide, thioester, or enol ester  
respectively. When W is OH, the hydroxyl substituent  
reacts with a CO<sub>2</sub>H substituent on the active ingredient  
forming an ester.

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Most preferably, the linker is a compound having the  
following structure:



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When X is a halo substituent, the linker forms a  
covalent bond with a dialkylamino-substituted polymer,  
e.g., poly[(4-dialkylaminomethyl)styrene] or poly[(3-  
dialkylaminomethyl)styrene], by alkylating the

- 25 dialkylamino group to produce a quaternary ammonium  
salt. In this case, an alkyl halide is then optionally  
added to produce a quaternary ammonium salt at each  
unreacted dialkylamino substituent. In another  
embodiment, the polymer is treated first with an amount  
30 of alkyl halide sufficient to produce a quaternary  
ammonium salt on only a portion of the dialkylamino  
substituents, and then the linker is attached to  
substantially all of the remaining dialkylamino-  
substituents. When X is a dialkylamino substituent,

- 35 ~~the linker forms a covalent bond with a halomethyl~~  
the linker forms a covalent bond with a halomethyl

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